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Agenda item 55

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Latévi Modem LAWSON-BETUM (Togo)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolutions 44/115 A to C of 15 December 1989.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 9 October 1990, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 45 to 66. At its 4th meeting, on 16 October, the First Committee decided to consider jointly with other disarmament items agenda item 155, which was allocated to the First Committee upon a decision of the General Assembly at its 30th plenary meeting, on 15 October. The deliberations on those items took place between the 3rd and 23rd meetings, from 15 to 30 October (see A/C.1/45/PV.3-23). Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place between the 24th and 39th meetings, from 2 to 16 November (see A/C.1/45/PV.24-39).

4. In connection with item 55, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament, 1/

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/45/27).

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(b) Letter dated 16 April 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/45/219-S/21252);

(c) Letter dated 6 August 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/45/385-S/21447);

(d) Letter dated 19 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the documents adopted by the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Cairo from 31 July to 5 August 1990 (A/45/421-S/21797);

(e) Letter dated 27 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Vanuatu to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Twenty-first South Pacific Forum, held at Port Vila, from 31 July to 1 August 1990 (A/45/456).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.21 and Rev.1

5. On 2 November, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" (A/C.1/45/L.21).

6. On 6 November, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Turkey, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and Viet Nam submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/45/L.21/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Afghanistan, Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica and Cyprus. The revised draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Poland at the 34th meeting, on 12 November, and contained the following changes:

(a) In the fifth preambular paragraph, the third line of which had read:

"and expressing the hope that the additional time allocated to consultations during",

was revised to read:

"and expressing the hope that the consultations scheduled for";

(b) The tenth preambular paragraph, which had read:

"Welcoming, in this regard, the joint undertaking by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, in their agreement of 1 June 1990, to cease the production of chemical weapons and to begin the process of destruction of their chemical weapons stockpiles",

was revised to read:

"Welcoming, in this regard, the fact that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have agreed to cease the production of chemical weapons and to begin destroying their chemical weapons stockpiles";

(c) In the eleventh preambular paragraph,

"Noting with appreciation" was replaced by "Welcoming also", and at the end of the paragraph "and commending the increasing number of States that have declared their intention to be among original signatories to the convention" was deleted;

(d) A new twelfth preambular paragraph was added, which read as follows:

"Noting with appreciation the increasing number of States that have declared their intention to be among the original signatories to the convention";

(e) Operative paragraph 6, which had read:

"6. Calls upon States which have not yet done so to declare whether or not they possess chemical weapons and recognizes also the importance of further international exchanges of data by all States in connection with the negotiations on a chemical weapons convention",

was revised to read:

"6. Stresses the particular significance and importance of declarations made by States on whether or not they possess chemical weapons and of further international exchanges of data and other relevant information in connection with the negotiations on such a convention";

(f) Operative paragraph 7, which had read:

"7. Encourages Member States to take further initiatives to promote confidence and openness in the negotiations and to provide further information to facilitate prompt resolution of outstanding issues, thus contributing to an early agreement on, and universal adherence to, such a convention",

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was revised to read:

"7. Encourages all States to take further initiatives, measures, and steps to promote confidence and openness in order to contribute to an early agreement on, and universal adherence to, such a convention";

(g) Operative paragraph 8, which had read:

"8. Welcomes, in this regard, the declarations made by States to be among the original signatories to the convention, and invites all States that have not yet done so to consider making similar declarations and to promote its early entry into force",

was revised to read:

"8. Invites all States to make every effort to ensure its early entry into force and its effective implementation".

7. At its 36th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.21/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 13, draft resolution A).

B. Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.46

8. On 31 October, Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Togo, Turkey, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire submitted a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction and preparations for the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention" (A/C.1/45/L.46), which was later also sponsored by Costa Rica, Cyprus, Pakistan, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Suriname. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Austria at the 25th meeting, on 5 November.

9. At the 36th meeting on 14 November, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement concerning the programme budget implications of the draft resolution (see A/C.1/45/PV.36).

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.46 without a vote (see para. 13, draft resolution B).

C. Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.52

11. On 31 October, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zaire submitted a draft resolution entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons: measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol" (A/C.1/45/L.52), which was later also sponsored by Cyprus, Czechoslovakia and Ireland. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Australia at the 34th meeting, on 12 November.

12. At its 36th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.52 without a vote (see para. 13, draft resolution C).

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

13. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

A

Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions relating to the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and to their destruction,

Reaffirming the urgent necessity, particularly in the light of the past use of and recent threats to use chemical weapons, of strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, 2/

Welcoming again in this regard the reaffirmation in the Final Declaration of the Conference of States Parties to the 1925 Geneva Protocol and Other Interested States, held in Paris from 7 to 11 January 1989, of the importance and continuing validity of the 1925 Protocol, 3/

2/ League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138.

3/ A/44/88, annex, para. 2.

Reaffirming the urgent necessity of the adherence by all States to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, signed in London, Moscow and Washington on 10 April 1972, 4/

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament, 5/ which incorporates, inter alia, the report of its Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons, and expressing the hope that the consultations scheduled for the inter-sessional period will move the negotiations forward,

Convinced of the necessity that every effort be exerted for the successful conclusion of negotiations on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction,

Emphasizing the importance of the widest possible participation of States in the negotiations on the draft convention in order to ensure universal adherence on its conclusion, and, in this regard, commending the ever growing number of States participating in those negotiations,

Conscious of the need to share data relevant to the negotiations on a future convention banning all chemical weapons on a global basis and of the fact that the provision of such data would be an important confidence-building measure,

Noting the bilateral and other discussions, including the ongoing exchange of views between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America in the framework of the multilateral negotiations, on issues related to the prohibition of chemical weapons,

Welcoming, in this regard, the fact that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have agreed to cease the production of chemical weapons and to begin destroying their chemical weapons stockpiles,

Welcoming also the efforts made at all levels by States to facilitate the earliest conclusion of a convention for the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction and, in particular, the concrete steps designed to promote confidence and to contribute directly to that goal,

Noting with appreciation the increasing number of States that have declared their intention to be among the original signatories to the convention,

Recognizing that the effectiveness of such a convention will benefit from the support and co-operation of the chemical industry,

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4/ Resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.

5/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/45/27).

1. Renews its call to all States to observe strictly the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, and to abide by the commitments undertaken in the Final Declaration of the Paris Conference;

2. Notes the progress made in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons of the Conference on Disarmament during its 1990 session, and the results recorded in the Committee's report;

3. Expresses its regret and concern that a convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction has not yet been concluded;

4. Strongly urges the Conference on Disarmament, as a matter of highest priority, to intensify during its 1991 session its efforts to resolve outstanding issues, and to conclude its negotiations on a convention, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives, and to re-establish its Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons for that purpose;

5. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the results of its negotiations;

6. Stresses the particular significance and importance of declarations made by States on whether or not they possess chemical weapons and of further international exchanges of data and other relevant information in connection with the negotiations on such a convention;

7. Encourages all States to take further initiatives, measures and steps to promote confidence and openness in order to contribute to an early agreement on, and universal adherence to, such a convention;

8. Invites all States to make every effort to ensure its early entry into force and its effective implementation;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons".

B

Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction and preparations for the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2826 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, in which it commended the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and

Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, 6/

Taking note of the confidence-building measures agreed upon by the Second Review Conference, held at Geneva from 8 to 26 September 1986, for further strengthening the authority of the Convention and for enhancing confidence among States,

Acknowledging that the Final Declaration of the Second Review Conference 7/ expressed the need to give further consideration to, inter alia, the implementation of the Convention in all its aspects,

Confirming the common interest in strengthening the authority and the effectiveness of the Convention to promote confidence and co-operation among Member States as well as the necessity to comply with the obligations set forth in the Convention,

1. Notes that, at the request of the States parties, a Third Review Conference of the parties to the Convention will be held at Geneva in 1991, that, following appropriate consultations, a preparatory committee for that Conference has been formed, open to all parties to the Convention, and that the committee will meet at Geneva from 8 to 12 April 1991;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as may be required for the Third Review Conference and its preparation;

3. Recalls in that regard the decision taken at the Second Review Conference that the Third Review Conference should consider, inter alia, the issues set out in article XII of the Final Declaration of the Second Review Conference;

4. Reiterates its call upon all States parties to the Convention to participate in the exchange of information and data agreed to in the Final Declaration of the Second Review Conference and to provide such information and data in conformity with the standardized procedure 8/ to the Secretary-General on an annual basis and not later than 15 April;

5. Recalls its request in resolution 44/115 C of 15 December 1989 that the Secretary-General should render the necessary assistance and should provide such services as may be required for the implementation of the relevant parts of the Final Declaration of the Second Review Conference;

6/ Resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.

7/ BWC/CONF.II/13, part II.

8/ BWC/CONF.II/EX/2.

6. Further recalls its request in resolution 44/115 C that the Secretary-General should circulate to the States parties to the Convention not later than four months prior to the convening of the Third Review Conference a report on the implementation of these confidence-building measures;

7. Calls upon all States that have not ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so without delay, thus contributing to the achievement of universal adherence to the Convention and to the strengthening of international confidence.

C

Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons: measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions, and those adopted by the Security Council, on the use of chemical weapons,

Reaffirming its resolution 44/115 B of 15 December 1989 on measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol and to support the conclusion of a chemical weapons convention,

Bearing in mind the reaffirmation in the Final Declaration 9/ of the Conference of States Parties to the 1925 Geneva Protocol and Other Interested States, held in Paris from 7 to 11 January 1989, of the importance and the continuing validity of the 1925 Protocol,

Deploring the use and threat of use of chemical weapons,

1. Condemns vigorously all actions that violate or threaten to violate the obligations assumed under the 1925 Geneva Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare 10/ and other relevant provisions of international law;

2. Renews its call to all States to observe strictly the principles and objectives of the 1925 Geneva Protocol and reaffirms the vital necessity of upholding its provisions;

3. Endorses the proposals of the group of qualified experts established in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 42/37 C of 30 November 1987 concerning technical guidelines and procedures to guide the Secretary-General in the conduct

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9/ A/44/88, annex.

10/ League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138.

of timely and efficient investigation of the reports of use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons; 11/

4. Notes the continuing significance of the Security Council decision to consider immediately, taking into account the investigations of the Secretary-General, appropriate and effective measures in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, 12/ should there be any future use of chemical weapons in violation of international law.

11/ A/44/561, annex.

12/ Security Council resolution 620 (1988).

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Agenda item 56

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Latévi Modem LAWSON-BETUM (Togo)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled

"General and complete disarmament:

"(a) Notification of nuclear tests;

"(b) Comprehensive United Nations study on nuclear weapons;

"(c) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons;

"(d) Conventional disarmament;

"(e) Nuclear disarmament;

"(f) Objective information on military matters;

"(g) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

"(h) Relationship between disarmament and development;

"(i) Naval armaments and disarmament;

"(j) International arms tranfers;

"(k) Defensive security concepts and policies;

"(l) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament;

"(m) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes;

"(n) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale"

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolutions 42/38 C of 30 November 1987, 43/75 N of 7 December 1988 and 44/116 A, C to F, H, L, M, N, P to S of 15 December 1989.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee. In addition, the General Assembly decided that the relevant paragraphs of the annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (see A/45/371), which was to be considered directly in plenary meeting under item 14, should be drawn to the attention of the First Committee in connection with its consideration of item 56.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 9 October, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 45 to 66. At its 4th meeting, on 16 October, the First Committee decided to consider jointly with other disarmament items agenda item 155, which was allocated to the First Committee upon a decision of the General Assembly at its 30th plenary meeting, on 15 October. The deliberations on those items took place between the 3rd and 23rd meetings, from 15 to 30 October (see A/C.1/45/PV.3-23). Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place between the 24th and 39th meetings, from 2 to 16 November (see A/C.1/45/PV.24-39).

4. In connection with item 56, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament; 1/

(b) Report of the Disarmament Commission; 2/

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on objective information on military matters (A/45/354 and Add.1);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on international arms transfers (A/45/363 and Add.1);

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/45/27).

2/ Ibid., Supplement No. 42 (A/45/42).

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on the comprehensive study on nuclear weapons (A/45/373);

(f) Report of the Secretary-General on conventional disarmament on a regional scale (A/45/428);

(g) Report of the Secretary-General on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons (A/45/513);

(h) Report of the Secretary-General on the relationship between disarmament and development (A/45/592);

(i) Note by the Secretary-General on notification of nuclear tests (A/45/129 and Add.1 and 2);

(j) Note by the Secretary-General on defensive security concepts and policies (A/45/556);

(k) Note by the Secretary-General on notification of nuclear tests (A/45/561);

(l) Letter dated 30 December 1989 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the conclusions adopted by the Heads of State or Government of the 12 States members of the European Community at the meeting of the European Council held at Strasbourg on 8 and 9 December 1989 (A/45/74-S/21068);

(m) Letter dated 16 April 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/45/219-S/21252);

(n) Letter dated 5 June 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the joint communiqué adopted by the First Meeting of the Summit Level Group for South-South Consultations and Co-operation/Group of 15, held at Kuala Lumpur from 1 to 3 June 1990 (A/45/303);

(o) Letter dated 15 June 1990 from the representatives of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the statement issued by the General Secretariat of the Permanent South Pacific Commission on 3 June 1990 (A/45/314);

(p) Letter dated 29 June 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of conclusions adopted by the Heads of State or Government of the 12 States members of the European Community at the meeting of the European Council held at Dublin on 25 and 26 June 1990 (A/45/336-S/21385);

(q) Letter dated 9 July 1990 from the representatives of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the statement issued by the General Secretariat of the Permanent South Pacific Commission on 27 June 1990 (A/45/339);

(r) Letter dated 11 July 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/45/343);

(s) Letter dated 11 July 1990 from the representatives of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the statement issued by the General Secretariat of the Permanent South Pacific Commission on 6 July 1990 (A/45/352);

(t) Note verbale dated 30 May 1990 from the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/45/359);

(u) Letter dated 1 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Joint Communiqué of the Twenty-third ASEAN Ministerial Meeting, held at Jakarta on 24 and 25 July 1990 (A/45/389-S/21455);

(v) Letter dated 13 August 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/45/413);

(w) Letter dated 19 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the documents adopted by the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Cairo from 31 July to 5 August 1990 (A/45/421-S/21797);

(x) Letter dated 27 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Vanuatu to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Twenty-first South Pacific Forum, held at Port Vila from 31 July to 1 August 1990 (A/45/456);

(y) Letter dated 5 October 1990 from the Permanent Representatives of Argentina and Brazil to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a joint statement issued at the Fourth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, held at Geneva from 20 August to 14 September 1990 (A/45/586);

(z) Letter dated 10 October 1990 from the Head of the Delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly addressed to the Secretary-General (A/45/626-S/21869);

(aa) Letter dated 11 October 1990 from the Permanent Representatives of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the document adopted by the Security Commission established under the Esquipulas II Agreement at its 2nd meeting, held at San Salvador on 12 and 13 September 1990 (A/45/642);

(bb) Letter dated 12 October 1990 from the Head of the Delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/45/4);

(cc) Letter dated 19 October 1990 from the Permanent Representative of the Philippines to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/45/7);

(dd) Note verbale dated 7 November 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/45/8/Rev.1).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft decision A/C.1/45/L.3

5. On 30 October 1990, Colombia submitted a draft decision entitled "International arms transfers" (A/C.1/45/L.3), which was introduced by its representative at the 25th meeting, on 5 November.

6. At its 33rd meeting, on 9 November, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.1/45/L.3 without a vote (see para. 53, draft decision I).

B. Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.4

7. On 30 October, Yugoslavia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development" (A/C.1/45/L.4), which was introduced by its representative at the 31st meeting, on 8 November.

8. At its 33rd meeting, on 9 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.4 without a vote (see para. 52, draft resolution A).

C. Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.5

9. On 30 October, Yugoslavia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations" (A/C.1/45/L.5), which was later also sponsored by Panama. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 31st meeting, on 8 November.

10. At its 38th meeting, on 16 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.5 by a recorded vote of 109 to none, with 20 abstentions (see para. 52, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows: 3/

3/ Subsequently, the delegation of Uruguay indicated that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

D. Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.6

11. On 30 October, China submitted a draft resolution entitled "Conventional disarmament" (A/C.1/45/L.6), which was introduced by its representative at the 31st meeting, on 8 November.

12. At its 33rd meeting, on 9 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.6 without a vote (see para. 52, draft resolution C).

E. Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.7

13. On 30 October, China submitted a draft resolution entitled "Nuclear disarmament" (A/C.1/45/L.7), which was introduced by its representative at the 31st meeting, on 8 November.

14. At its 34th meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.7 without a vote (see para. 52, draft resolution D).

F. Draft decision A/C.1/45/L.8

15. On 30 October, Sweden submitted a draft decision entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament" (A/C.1/45/L.8), which was introduced by its representative at the 31st meeting, on 8 November.

16. At its 36th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.1/45/L.8 by a recorded vote of 130 to 1 (see para. 53, draft decision II). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

G. Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.11

17. On 30 October, Iraq submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons" (A/C.1/45/L.11), which was later also sponsored by Jordan and Yemen. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Iraq at the 31st meeting, on 8 November. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 37/99 C of 13 December 1982, 38/188 D of 20 December 1983, 39/151 J of 17 December 1984, 40/94 D of 12 December 1985, 41/59 A and I of 3 December 1986, 42/38 F of 30 November 1987, 43/75 J of 7 December 1988 and 44/116 A of 15 December 1989 on, inter alia, the conclusion of an agreement prohibiting military attacks against nuclear facilities,

"Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on this subject submitted pursuant to resolution 43/75 J, 1/

"Gravely concerned that armed attacks against nuclear facilities, though carried out with conventional weapons, could be tantamount to the use of radiological weapons,

"Recalling also that Additional Protocol I of 1977 2/ to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 3/ prohibits attacks on nuclear electricity-generating stations,

"Deeply concerned that the destruction of nuclear facilities by conventional weapons causes the release into the environment of huge amounts of dangerous radioactive material, which results in serious radioactive contamination,

"Firmly convinced that the Israeli attack against the safeguarded nuclear facilities in Iraq constitutes an unprecedented danger to international peace and security,

"Recalling further resolutions GC(XXVII)/RES/407 and GC(XXVII)/RES/409, adopted in 1983 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, 4/ in which the Conference urged all member States to support actions in international forums to reach an international agreement that prohibits armed attacks against nuclear installations devoted to peaceful purposes,

"1. Reaffirms that armed attacks of any kind against nuclear facilities are tantamount to the use of radiological weapons, owing to the dangerous radioactive forces that such attacks cause to be released;

"1/ A/44/621.

"2/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1125, No. 17512.

"3/ Ibid., vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

"4/ See International Atomic Energy Agency, Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference, Twenty-seventh Regular Session, 10-14 October 1983.

"2. Requests once again the Conference on Disarmament to intensify further its efforts to reach, as early as possible, an agreement prohibiting armed attacks against nuclear facilities;

"3. Requests again the International Atomic Energy Agency to provide the Conference on Disarmament with the technical studies that could facilitate the conclusion of such an agreement;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

18. On 12 November, Kuwait submitted the following amendments (A/C.1/45/L.57) to draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.11:

(a) Add a new preambular paragraph:

"Alarmed that the use of civilians as human shields around military and industrial facilities exposes them to grave danger including radioactive contamination";

(b) Add to the fourth preambular paragraph:

"and making a person the object of attack in the knowledge that he is hors de combat";

(c) Add a new operative paragraph 1:

"Condemns the holding of civilians around military and industrial facilities, which exposes them to grave danger including radioactive contamination".

19. At the request of the sponsors, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.11 and consequently on the amendments contained in document A/C.1/45/L.57 (see A/C.1/45/PV.37).

H. Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.14

20. On 30 October, Sweden submitted a draft resolution entitled "Comprehensive United Nations study on nuclear weapons" (A/C.1/45/L.14), which was introduced by its representative at the 24th meeting, on 2 November.

21. At its 34th meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.14 without a vote (see para. 52, draft resolution E).

I. Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.16

22. On 30 October, Germany, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Sweden submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the development, production,

stockpiling and use of radiological weapons" (A/C.1/45/L.16), which was later also sponsored by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Hungary at the 24th meeting, on 2 November.

23. At its 34th meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.16 without a vote (see para. 52, draft resolution F).

J. Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.20

24. On 30 October, Denmark submitted a draft resolution entitled "Conventional disarmament" (A/C.1/45/L.20), which was introduced by its representative at the 24th meeting, on 2 November.

25. At its 33rd meeting, on 9 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.20 without a vote (see para. 52, draft resolution G).

K. Draft decision A/C.1/45/L.34

26. On 31 October, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Venezuela submitted a draft decision entitled "Information on arms control and disarmament agreements" (A/C.1/45/L.34), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Samoa and Turkey. The draft decision was introduced by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the 26th meeting, on 5 November.

27. At the 33rd meeting, on 9 November, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement concerning the programme budget implications of the draft decision (see A/C.1/45/PV.33).

28. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.1/45/L.34 without a vote (see para. 53, draft decision III).

L. Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.35

29. On 31 October, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations" (A/C.1/45/L.35), which was introduced by the representative of the United Kingdom at the 38th meeting, on 16 November.

30. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.35 by a recorded vote of 70 to none, with 55 abstentions (see para. 52, draft resolution H). The voting was as follows: 4/

In favour: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Viet Nam.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

M. Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.37

31. On 31 October, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Confidence- and security-building measures and conventional disarmament in Europe" (A/C.1/45/L.37), which was later also sponsored by Cyprus, Turkey and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of France at the 26th meeting, on 5 November.

4/ Subsequently, the delegation of Uruguay indicated that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

32. At its 33rd meeting, on 9 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.37 without a vote (see para. 52, draft resolution I).

N. Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.38

33. On 31 October, Austria, Egypt, Germany, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Netherlands, Sweden and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of attacks on nuclear facilities" (A/C.1/45/L.38), which was later also sponsored by Australia, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and Czechoslovakia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Hungary at the 31st meeting, on 8 November.

34. At its 37th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.38, as follows:

(a) Operative paragraph 1 was adopted by a recorded vote of 115 to 6, with 9 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: France, Pakistan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining: Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico, Namibia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania.

(b) Operative paragraph 2 was adopted by a recorded vote of 115 to 4, with 12 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: Pakistan, United States of America, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining: Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, Ecuador, France, India, Israel, Mexico, Namibia, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania.

(c) Operative paragraph 4 was adopted by a recorded vote of 126 to 3, with 1 abstention. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic,

Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Israel.

(d) Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.38, as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 121 to 1, with 10 abstentions (see para. 52, draft resolution J). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Brazil, France, India, Namibia, Pakistan, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

O. Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.40

35. On 31 October, Sierra Leone, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the African Group of States, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes" (A/C.1/45/L.40). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Sierra Leone at the 27th meeting, on 6 November.

36. At its 36th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.40 by a recorded vote of 117 to none, with 9 abstentions (see para. 52, draft resolution K). The voting was as follows: 5/

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

5/ Subsequently, the delegations of Papua New Guinea and Sierra Leone indicated that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

P. Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.43

37. On 31 October, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Botswana, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Romania, Samoa, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes" (A/C.1/45/L.43), which was later also sponsored by Afghanistan and Hungary. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Canada at the 36th meeting, on 14 November.

38. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.43 by a recorded vote of 125 to 1, with 5 abstentions (see para. 52, draft resolution L). The voting was as follows: 6/

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France.

Abstaining: Argentina, China, India, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

6/ Subsequently, the delegation of Papua New Guinea indicated that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Q. Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.44

39. On 31 October, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution entitled "Regional disarmament, including confidence-building measures" (A/C.1/45/L.44), which was later also sponsored by Benin, Hungary, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Suriname and Turkey.

40. At its 34th meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.44 without a vote (see para. 52, draft resolution M).

R. Draft decision A/C.1/45/L.48

41. On 31 October, Peru submitted a draft decision entitled "Conventional disarmament on regional scale" (A/C.1/45/L.48), which was introduced by its representative at the 31st meeting, on 8 November.

42. At its 33rd meeting, on 9 November, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.1/45/L.48 without a vote (see para. 53, draft decision IV).

S. Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.49

43. On 31 October, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, India, Mexico, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Charting potential uses of resources allocated to military activities for civilian endeavours to protect the environment" (A/C.1/45/L.49), which was later also sponsored by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Costa Rica, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Suriname and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Sweden at the 30th meeting, on 7 November.

44. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on its programme budget implications (A/C.1/45/L.60).

45. At its 39th meeting, on 16 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.49 by a recorded vote of 113 to 3, with 12 abstentions (see para. 52, draft resolution N). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Guinea,

Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Pakistan, Portugal, Spain, Turkey.

T. Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.50 and Rev.1

46. On 31 October, Australia, Austria, Indonesia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a draft resolution entitled "Defensive security concepts and policies" (A/C.1/45/L.50), which was later also sponsored by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and Iran (Islamic Republic of). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the 27th meeting, on 6 November.

47. On 9 November, Australia, Austria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Sweden and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/45/L.50/Rev.1), which contained the following changes:

(a) The first preambular paragraph was deleted;

(b) The original sixth preambular paragraph, now the fifth preambular paragraph, which had read:

> "Proceeding from the need for constructive interaction among States with a view to enhancing mutual confidence, reducing the risk of misunderstanding and making the military-political situation more transparent and predictable",

was revised to read:

> "Proceeding from the need for mutual confidence, reducing the risk of misunderstanding and making the military-political situation more transparent and predictable";

(c) In the original eighth preambular paragraph, now the seventh preambular paragraph, "the initiation of a dialogue on military doctrines" was revised to read "the exchange of views on military doctrines";

(d) The original tenth preambular paragraph, now the ninth preambular paragraph, which had read:

> "Seeking to ensure that the armed forces of all States exist only to prevent war and for individual and collective self-defence and that defensive capabilities reflect true defensive requirements",

was revised to read:

> "Seeking to ensure that the armed forces of all States exist only to prevent war, as well as for individual and collective self-defence and for collective action in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations with respect to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace and acts of aggression, and that defensive capabilities reflect true defensive requirements".

48. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on its programme budget implications (A/C.1/45/L.61).

49. At its 37th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee adopted revised draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.50/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 124 to none, with 6 abstentions (see para. 52, draft resolution O). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: France, Israel, Japan, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

U. Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.51

50. On 31 October, Belgium, the Comoros, Egypt, Germany, Italy, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution entitled "Regional disarmament" (A/C.1/45/L.51), which was later also sponsored by Austria, Barbados, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Colombia, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Ecuador, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Suriname, Swaziland, Togo, Turkey and Zimbabwe. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Pakistan at the 35th meeting, on 13 November.

51. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.51 by a recorded vote of 120 to none, with 10 abstentions (see para. 52, draft resolution P). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Bhutan, Brazil, Cuba, Ethiopia, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Viet Nam.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

52. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

General and complete disarmament

A

Relationship between disarmament and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly 7/ related to the relationship between disarmament and development,

Recalling also the adoption on 11 September 1987 of the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, 8/

Stressing the growing importance of the relationship between disarmament and development in current international relations,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General 9/ and actions undertaken in accordance with the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take action, through the appropriate organs and within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the International Conference; 10/

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development".

7/ Resolution S-10/2.

8/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.IX.8.

9/ A/45/592.

10/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.IX.8, para. 35.

B

Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 43/75 A of 7 December 1988 and 44/116 K of 15 December 1989,

Stressing the importance of the strengthening of international security through disarmament and the halting of the qualitative and quantitative escalation of the arms race,

Mindful that it is the responsibility and obligation of all States to speed up the emerging process of relaxation of international tension and to channel it in a direction that would benefit all and that lasting peace and security can be achieved only by pooling the efforts of the international community and with all States participating and contributing on the basis of equality,

Stressing that general and complete disarmament under effective international control is by its very nature unattainable unless all States join in its implementation,

Emphasizing that nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war remains one of the principal tasks of our times,

Concerned, however, that the world is still threatened by the massive nuclear arsenals, which are being further refined and augmented, and that the way for nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war lies in the nuclear-weapon Powers' embracing the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons,

Aware of the fact that the disarmament process cannot be carried out without a contribution by all States and especially by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America and by military alliances, which have the greatest responsibility in that regard,

Stressing that the co-operation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America contributes to the process of general and complete disarmament and the strengthening of international security,

Noting that, in a joint statement of 1 June 1990, the two Presidents reaffirmed their determination to have the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms completed and ready for signature by the end of 1990 and, following the signature of that Treaty, to pursue further negotiations on nuclear and space arms and to give these future negotiations the highest priority,

Affirming that bilateral and multilateral negotiations on disarmament should facilitate and complement each other,

1. Welcomes the positive developments in the bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on disarmament issues, including those relating to the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, as well as the signing of the Protocols to the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapon Tests, 11/ signed on 3 July 1974, and the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on Underground Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes, 12/ signed on 28 May 1976, and their ratification;

2. Calls upon the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to exert every effort to achieve the reduction in strategic offensive arms by signing the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms by the end of this year as part of the process leading to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and, as a matter of urgency, to intensify their efforts to achieve agreements in other areas, in particular, the issues of a comprehensive nuclear-test ban and agreement to ensure that outer space is kept free of all weapons;

3. Invites the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to keep other States Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress in their negotiations, in accordance with paragraph 114 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly; 13/

4. Encourages and supports the bilateral negotiations and expects them to be successfully concluded.

C

Conventional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war as expressed in the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 14/ and particularly its paragraph 81, which provides that, together with

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11/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/9627), annex II, document CCD/431.

12/ The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, vol. I: 1976 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.IX.2), appendix III.

13/ Resolution S-10/2.

14/ Resolution S-10/2.

negotiations on nuclear disarmament measures, the limitation and gradual reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons should be resolutely pursued within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament, and which stresses that States with the largest military arsenals have a special responsibility in pursuing the process of conventional armaments reductions,

Also recalling that in the same document it is stated, inter alia, that priorities in disarmament negotiations shall be: nuclear weapons; other weapons of mass destruction, including chemical weapons; conventional weapons, including any which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects; and reduction of armed forces, and that it stresses that nothing should preclude States from conducting negotiations on all priority items concurrently,

Further recalling that in the same document it is stated that effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority, and that real progress in the field of nuclear disarmament could create an atmosphere conducive to progress in conventional disarmament on a world-wide basis,

Aware of the dangers to world peace and security originating from, and the loss in human life and property caused by, wars and conflicts fought with conventional weapons, as well as of their possible escalation into a nuclear war in regions with a high concentration of conventional and nuclear weapons,

Also aware that with the advance in science and technology, conventional weapons tend to become increasingly lethal and destructive and that conventional armaments consume large amounts of resources,

Believing that resources released through disarmament, including conventional disarmament, can be used for the social and economic development of people of all countries, particularly the developing countries,

Noting with satisfaction that the ongoing conventional disarmament negotiations in Europe have achieved progress,

Also noting with satisfaction that the Disarmament Commission concluded at its 1990 session its recent consideration of issues related to conventional disarmament,

Bearing in mind its resolution 36/97 A of 9 December 1981 and the Study on Conventional Disarmament 15/ conducted in accordance with that resolution, as well as its resolutions 41/59 C and 41/59 G of 3 December 1986, 42/38 E and 42/38 G of 30 November 1987, 43/75 D and 43/75 F of 7 December 1988 and 44/116 C and 44/116 F of 15 December 1989,

Bearing in mind also the efforts made to promote conventional disarmament and the related proposals and suggestions, as well as the initiatives taken by various countries in this regard,

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15/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IX.1.

1. Reaffirms the importance of the efforts aimed at resolutely pursuing the limitation and gradual reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament;

2. Believes that the military forces of all countries should not be used other than for the purpose of self-defence;

3. Welcomes the continued intensive negotiation on conventional armaments and the progress achieved therein by the countries with the largest military arsenals, which bear a special responsibility in pursuing the process of conventional arms reductions, and by the States members of the two major military alliances, and urges them to make further progress towards the early establishment of a stable and secure balance of conventional armaments and forces, the achievement of increased security at lower levels of forces and the elimination of the capability for surprise attack and large-scale offensive action in Europe, a region with the largest concentration of armaments and forces in the world;

4. Encourages and calls upon all States, while taking into account the need to protect security and maintain necessary defensive capabilities, to intensify their efforts and take, either on their own or by agreement, appropriate steps in the field of conventional disarmament to promote progress in conventional disarmament, to enhance peace and security in their regions as well as globally and to contribute to overall progress towards the goal of general and complete disarmament;

5. Endorses the conclusions and recommendations of the Disarmament Commission at its 1990 substantive session on issues related to conventional disarmament, 16/ and recommends that States take them into due consideration in their efforts to promote progress in conventional disarmament;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament".

D

Nuclear disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/59 F of 3 December 1986, 42/38 H of 30 November 1987, 43/75 E of 7 December 1988 and 44/116 D of 15 December 1989,

Reaffirming the determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war as expressed in the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations,

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16/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/45/42), para. 34.

Convinced that removing the threat of a world war - a nuclear war - remains the most acute and urgent task of the present day,

Recalling and reaffirming the statements and provisions on nuclear disarmament set forth in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 17/ and, in particular, provisions that "effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority", contained in paragraph 20, and that "in the task of achieving the goals of nuclear disarmament, all the nuclear-weapon States, in particular those among them which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, bear a special responsibility", contained in paragraph 48,

Also recalling that in the same document it is stated that real progress in the field of nuclear disarmament could create an atmosphere conducive to progress in conventional disarmament on a world-wide basis,

Bearing in mind that the ultimate goal of nuclear disarmament is the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Noting that the leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America agreed in their joint statement issued at Geneva on 21 November 1985 18/ that "a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought" and the common desire they expressed in the same statement calling for early progress in areas where there is common ground, including the principle of a 50 per cent reduction in the nuclear arms of the Soviet Union and the United States appropriately applied, as well as the joint statement made by the leaders of the two countries on 1 June 1990 in Washington, 19/

Noting also that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have conducted intensive negotiations on various disarmament issues and made progress in these negotiations,

Noting further that the Conference on Disarmament has not played its due role in the field of nuclear disarmament,

Believing that the qualitative aspect of the arms race needs to be addressed along with its quantitative aspect,

Bearing in mind that the Governments and peoples of various countries expect that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America will reach agreement on halting the nuclear-arms race and further reducing nuclear weapons,

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17/ Resolution S-10/2.

18/ See A/40/1070, annex.

19/ CD/1004.

1. Welcomes the continued implementation of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles; 20/

2. Also welcomes the negotiations by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, on the reduction of their nuclear arsenals and the progress made in these negotiations, and urges them further to discharge their special responsibility for nuclear disarmament, to take the lead in halting the nuclear-arms race and to effect drastic reductions of their nuclear arsenals at an early date;

3. Invites the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to keep, by appropriate means, the other States Members of the United Nations duly informed about their negotiations, in accordance with paragraph 114 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly; 17/

4. Reiterates its belief that bilateral and multilateral efforts for nuclear disarmament should complement and facilitate each other;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Nuclear disarmament".

E

Comprehensive United Nations study on nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/75 N of 7 December 1988, by which it requested the Secretary-General to carry out, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, a comprehensive update of the Comprehensive Study on Nuclear Weapons, 21/

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General containing the update of the Study, 22/

1. Notes the comprehensive study on nuclear weapons contained in the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General and to the Group of Experts who assisted him in the preparation of the study;

20/ The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, vol. 12: 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.IX.2), appendix VII.

21/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.I.11.

22/ A/45/373, annex.

3. Commends the study and its conclusions to the attention of all Member States;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to arrange for the reproduction of the study as a United Nations publication and to give it the widest possible distribution;

5. Encourages interested Governments to distribute and publish the report in their respective languages.

F

Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/116 T of 15 December 1989,

1. Takes note of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1990 session that deals with the question of radiological weapons, in particular the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons; 23/

2. Recognizes that in 1990 the Ad Hoc Committee made a further contribution to the clarification and better understanding of different approaches that continue to exist with regard to both of the important matters under consideration;

3. Takes note also of the recommendation of the Conference on Disarmament that the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons should be re-established at the beginning of its 1991 session;

4. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to continue its substantive negotiation on the subject with a view to the prompt conclusion of its work, taking into account all proposals presented to the Conference to this end and drawing upon the annexes to its report as a basis of its future work, the result of which should be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all relevant documents relating to the discussion of all aspects of the issue by the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons".

23/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/45/27), para. 124.

G

Conventional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/116 F of 15 December 1989,

Noting with satisfaction the adoption by consensus 24/ by the Disarmament Commission of the report on the agenda item entitled "Substantive consideration of issues related to conventional disarmament",

1. Welcomes the substantive and comprehensive report of the Disarmament Commission with regard to the question of conventional disarmament; 25/

2. Endorses the recommendations of the Disarmament Commission contained in the report;

3. Commends the report to the attention of Member States;

4. Takes note of the recommendation of the Disarmament Commission that, taking into account the priorities in disarmament set out in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 26/ the subject of conventional disarmament should continue to be actively pursued in the United Nations as one significant contribution to the endeavours of the international community towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control; 27/

5. Notes that the Disarmament Commission in its report expressed the view that, in addition to its deliberations on how to facilitate the process of conventional disarmament, it would be welcome if the Conference on Disarmament were to address the issue of conventional disarmament when practicable; 27/

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament".

24/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/45/42), para. 28.

25/ Ibid., para. 34.

26/ Resolution S-10/2.

27/ Ibid., para. 34 (para. 17 of the text quoted in para. 6).

H

Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations

The General Assembly,

Recalling that at their meeting at Geneva in November 1985 the leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America committed themselves to the objective of working out effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on Earth, 28/

Believing that, through negotiations pursued in a spirit of flexibility and with full account taken of the security interests of all States, it is possible to achieve far-reaching and effectively verifiable agreements,

Firmly convinced that early agreement in these negotiations, in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest possible level of armaments, would be of crucial importance for the strengthening of international peace and security,

Noting that, in a joint statement of 1 June 1990, the two Presidents reaffirmed their determination to have the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms completed and ready for signature by the end of 1990,

Noting also that in a further statement of the same date the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America agreed to pursue, following the signature of the Treaty, new negotiations on nuclear and space arms and further enhancing strategic stability and to give these future negotiations the highest priority,

Convinced that the international community should encourage the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America in their endeavours, taking into account both the importance and the complexity of their negotiations,

1. Welcomes the fact that the provisions of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Nuclear Missiles 29/ are being implemented by the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

2. Also welcomes the prospect of an agreement on the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms in the near future;

28/ See A/40/1070, annex.

29/ The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, vol. 12: 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.IX.2), appendix VII.

3. Further welcomes the agreement between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to pursue new negotiations on nuclear and space arms and on further enhancing strategic stability, following the signature of the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms;

4. Calls upon the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America to spare no effort in seeking, in accordance with the security interests of all States and the universal desire for progress towards disarmament, the attainment of all the agreed objectives in the negotiations;

5. Invites the two Governments concerned to keep other States Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress in the negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, in accordance with paragraph 114 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 30/ the first special session devoted to disarmament;

6. Expresses its firmest possible encouragement and support for the bilateral negotiations and their successful conclusion.

I

Confidence- and security-building measures and conventional disarmament in Europe

The General Assembly,

Determined to achieve progress in disarmament,

Recalling its resolutions 43/75 P of 7 December 1988 and 44/116 I of 15 December 1989,

Recalling the text adopted by consensus on 29 May 1990 within the framework of the Working Group on agenda item 8 of the Disarmament Commission, 31/

Reaffirming the need for continued efforts to build confidence, to lessen the risk of military confrontation and to enhance mutual security,

Reaffirming also the great importance of increasing security and stability in Europe through the establishment of a stable, secure and verifiable balance of conventional armed forces at lower levels, as well as through increased openness and predictability of military activities,

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30/ Resolution S-10/2.

31/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/45/42), para. 34.

Considering that the negotiations in the field of confidence- and security-building measures, as well as those on conventional armaments and forces, both within the framework of the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, have already helped to promote confidence and to move towards improved security and co-operation in Europe, thereby contributing to international peace and security,

1. Welcomes the progress achieved so far in the process of disarmament and the strengthening of confidence and security in Europe;

2. Urges Member States participating in the above-mentioned negotiations to contribute actively to the attainment of their objectives as agreed;

3. Invites all States to consider the possibility of taking appropriate measures with a view to reducing the risk of confrontation and strengthening security, taking due account of their specific regional conditions.

J

Prohibition of attacks on nuclear facilities

The General Assembly,

Considering that attacks or threats of attack on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes could jeopardize the development of nuclear energy,

Recalling resolution GC(XXIX)/RES/444 adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency on 27 September 1985,

Recalling also resolution GC(XXXI)/RES/475 of 28 September 1987, in which the General Conference states, inter alia, that it is:

"aware of the fact that an armed attack on a nuclear installation could result in radioactive releases with grave consequences within and beyond the boundaries of the State which has been attacked,

"convinced of the need to prohibit armed attacks on nuclear installations from which such releases could occur and of the urgency of concluding an international agreement in this regard",

1. Recognizes that an armed attack or a threat of armed attack on a safeguarded nuclear facility, operational or under construction, would create a situation in which the Security Council would have to act immediately in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, including measures under Chapter VII;

2. Encourages all States to be ready to provide immediate peaceful assistance in accordance with international law to any State, if it so requests, whose safeguarded nuclear facilities have been subjected to an armed attack, and calls upon all States to abide by any decisions taken by the Security Council in accordance with the Charter in relation to the attacking State;

3. Appeals to States that participate in the Conference on Disarmament to overcome their differences and urges the co-operation of all States for the successful resolution of this issue in the near future;

4. Calls upon all States that have not done so to become parties to the 1977 Protocol 32/ additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 (Protocol I) 33/ and upon all States Parties to that Protocol to consider, in the context of a possible diplomatic conference, how to improve the present régime with regard to the protection of nuclear facilities;

5. Notes that States, in their mutual interest, have adopted confidence-building measures, in a bilateral or regional framework, designed to promote the aim of protecting nuclear facilities, taking into account the specific characteristics of each region, and recognizes that other States may adopt similar measures, where appropriate;

6. Appeals to all States to take into account, when reviewing their military policies, the danger of radioactive releases potentially resulting from an attack on a nuclear facility;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to report on the subject to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

K

Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind resolution CM/Res.1153 (XLVIII) concerning the dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa, adopted on 25 May 1988 by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-eighth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 19 to 23 May 1988, 34/

Bearing in mind also resolution CM/Res.1125 (L) adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fiftieth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 17 to 22 July 1989, 35/

Welcoming resolution GC (XXXIII)/RES/509 on the dumping of nuclear wastes, adopted on 29 September 1989 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its thirty-third regular session,

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32/ United Nations Treaty Series, vol. 1125, No. 17512.

33/ Ibid., vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

34/ See A/43/398, annex I.

35/ See A/44/603, annex I.

Considering its resolution 2602 C (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, inter alia, to consider effective methods of control against the use of radiological methods of warfare,

Aware of the potential hazards underlying any use of nuclear wastes that would constitute radiological warfare and its implications for regional and international security and in particular for the security of developing countries,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of paragraph 76 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 36/ the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Aware of the consideration of the question of dumping of radioactive wastes in the Conference on Disarmament during its 1989 session,

Recalling its resolution 44/116 R of 15 December 1989, in which it requested the Conference on Disarmament to include in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session the developments in the ongoing negotiations on this subject,

1. Takes note of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament relating to the dumping of radioactive wastes; 37/

2. Expresses grave concern regarding any use of nuclear waste that would constitute radiological warfare and have grave implications for the national security of all States;

3. Calls upon all States to take appropriate measures with a view to preventing any dumping of nuclear wastes that would infringe upon the sovereignty of States;

4. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to continue to take into account, in the ongoing negotiations for a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, the deliberate employment of nuclear wastes to cause destruction, damage or injury by means of radiation produced by the decay of such material;

5. Requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to continue keeping the subject under active consideration and intensify efforts to conclude a legally binding instrument under its auspices on the effective prohibition of any radioactive or nuclear wastes dumping to complement a multilateral convention on its prohibition in the Conference on Disarmament;

36/ Resolution S-10/2.

37/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/45/27).

6. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to include in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session the developments in the ongoing negotiations on this subject;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes".

L

Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/91 H of 16 December 1978, 34/87 D of 11 December 1979, 35/156 H of 12 December 1980, 36/97 G of 9 December 1981, 37/99 E of 13 December 1982, 38/188 E of 20 December 1983, 39/151 H of 17 December 1984, 40/94 G of 12 December 1985, 41/59 L of 3 December 1986, 42/38 L of 30 November 1987, 43/75 K of 7 December 1988 and 44/116 H of 15 December 1989, in which it requested the Conference on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of the implementation of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 38/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, and of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to consider urgently the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration,

Noting that the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament for 1990 included the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects" and that the programme of work of the Conference for both parts of its 1990 session contained the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament", 39/

Recalling the proposals and statements made in the Conference on Disarmament on those items, 40/

Considering that the cessation of production of fissionable material for weapons purposes and the progressive conversion and transfer of stocks to peaceful uses would be a significant step towards halting and reversing the nuclear-arms race,

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38/ Resolution S-10/2.

39/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/45/27), paras. 6 and 8.

40/ Ibid., sect. III A and B.

Considering also that the prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other explosive devices would be an important measure in facilitating the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and explosive devices,

Requests the Conference on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to pursue its consideration of the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the General Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration.

M

Regional disarmament, including confidence-building measures

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/116 S, 44/116 U and 44/117 B of 15 December 1989,

Welcoming the report of the Disarmament Commission adopted at its substantive session of 1990, 41/

Recognizing that regional disarmament measures can contribute effectively to the general process of arms reduction and disarmament,

Convinced that disarmament can be carried out only in a climate of confidence based on mutual respect and aimed at ensuring better relations founded on justice, solidarity and co-operation,

Recognizing also the importance and effectiveness of measures of regional disarmament taken at the initiative and with the participation of all States concerned and taking into account the specific characteristics of each region, in that they can contribute to universal security and stability, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Conscious of the importance of confidence-building measures to ensure the success of this process,

Noting with satisfaction the important progress made in various regions of the world through the conclusion of peace, security and co-operation agreements and following from the implementation of measures intended to enhance confidence in the fields of political, economic and military co-operation,

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41/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/45/42).

Noting that the consumption of resources for potentially destructive purposes is in stark contrast to the need for social and economic development but that reduction in military expenditure following, inter alia, the conclusion of regional disarmament agreements could entail benefits in both the social and economic fields,

1. Reaffirms that the regional approach to disarmament is one of the essential elements in global efforts;

2. Encourages all States to recognize the value of confidence-building measures - military or non-military - taken in the framework of initiatives of regional disarmament;

3. Invites all States to contribute, in appropriate forums, to the consideration of the question of regional disarmament, including the confidence-building measures likely to contribute thereto, taking into account the specific characteristics of the regions concerned.

N

Charting potential uses of resources allocated to military activities for civilian endeavours to protect the environment

The General Assembly,

Encouraged by the positive developments in the field of disarmament,

Deeply concerned by the continuing degradation of the environment,

Bearing in mind the interrelationship of questions relating to disarmament, social and economic development and environmental protection,

Recalling its resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989, by which it decided to convene in 1992 the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

Desirous of benefiting from progress in disarmament in the endeavours to protect the environment,

Recognizing the potential, in an immediate or a longer-term perspective, of using resources currently allocated to military activities for civilian endeavours to protect the environment,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to carry out, making use of existing resources and with the assistance of qualified experts, a study of potential uses of resources such as know-how, technology, infrastructure and production currently allocated to military activities for promoting civilian endeavours to protect the environment;

2. Recommends that the study be based on open information and take into account relevant national and international studies and such further information as Member States may wish to make available for the purposes of the study;

3. Invites all Governments to co-operate with the Secretary-General so that the objectives of the study may be achieved;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit the final report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session and, in the interim, to make relevant results of the study available, as appropriate, to the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

O

Defensive security concepts and policies

The General Assembly,

Recalling the principle that States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the obligation to maintain international peace and security in conformity with the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the reports of the Secretary-General transmitting the study on the relationship between disarmament and international security 42/ and the study of concepts of security 43/ submitted to the General Assembly in 1981 and 1985, respectively,

Recognizing that since then a number of important developments have taken place in the areas of disarmament and security and that new opportunities have emerged for arms control and disarmament, for ending regional conflicts and for developing among States constructive and co-operative relations,

Proceeding from the need for mutual confidence, reducing the risk of misunderstanding and making the military-political situation more transparent and predictable,

Noting the ongoing international dialogue on matters of security, including the renewed search for common security as well as for common approaches to the security requirements in different regions,

Noting also the exchange of views on military doctrines among the States participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe,

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42/ Relationship between Disarmament and International Security (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.IX.4).

43/ Concepts of Security (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IX.1).

Believing that security concepts and policies should be aimed at enhancing security and stability at progressively lower and balanced levels of armed forces and armaments,

Seeking to ensure that the armed forces of all States exist only to prevent war, as well as for individual and collective self-defence and for collective action in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations with respect to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace and acts of aggression, and that defensive capabilities reflect true defensive requirements,

Bearing in mind the specific political and security requirements in different regions,

1. Considers the development of an international dialogue on defensive security concepts and policies to be of great importance for promoting the process of achieving disarmament and strengthening international security;

2. Invites Member States to initiate or intensify the dialogue on defensive security concepts and policies at the bilateral level, particularly at the regional level and, where appropriate, at the multilateral level;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts and taking into account the views of Member States and other relevant information, to undertake a study of defensive security concepts and policies to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Defensive security concepts and policies".

P

Regional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Believing that the efforts of the international community to move towards the ideal of general and complete disarmament are guided by the inherent human desire for genuine peace and security, the elimination of the danger of war and the release of economic, intellectual and other resources for peaceful pursuits,

Affirming the abiding commitment of all States to the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations in the conduct of their international relations,

Noting that essential guidelines for progress towards general and complete disarmament were adopted at the tenth special session of the General Assembly, 44/ the first special session devoted to disarmament,

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44/ Resolution S-10/2.

Welcoming the prospects of genuine progress in the field of disarmament engendered in recent years as a result of negotiations between the two super-Powers,

Recognizing the importance of confidence-building measures for regional and international peace and security,

Convinced that endeavours by countries to promote regional disarmament, taking into account the specific characteristics of each region and in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments, would enhance the security of smaller States and would thus contribute to international peace and security by reducing the risk of regional conflicts,

1. Stresses that sustained efforts are needed, within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament and under the umbrella of the United Nations, to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues;

2. Affirms that global and regional approaches to disarmament complement each other and should therefore be pursued simultaneously, to promote regional and international peace and security;

3. Calls upon States to conclude agreements, wherever possible, for nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and confidence-building measures at regional and subregional levels;

4. Welcomes the initiatives towards disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and security undertaken by some countries at the regional and subregional levels;

5. Supports and encourages efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at regional and subregional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and non-proliferation measures at regional and subregional levels;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "Regional disarmament".

53. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decisions:

I

International arms transfers

The General Assembly, recalling its resolution 43/75 I of 7 December 1988 and taking note of the ongoing study of the group of governmental experts to consider aspects of international arms transfers, 45/ decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "International arms transfers".

45/ See A/45/363, para. 4.

II

Naval armaments and disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/116 M of 15 December 1989, in which it, inter alia, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament",

Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament".

III

Information on arms control and disarmament agreements

The General Assembly

Decides to invite the Secretary-General, making use of existing resources and voluntary contributions, to compile from information voluntarily provided by the relevant Member States and to make available on request appropriate information on multilateral and bilateral arms control and disarmament agreements, with the aim of providing an easily available source of texts and measures used in such agreements.

IV

Conventional disarmament on a regional scale

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/116 S of 15 December 1989,

Decides

(a) To welcome the report of the Secretary-General on this question; 46/

(b) To invite Member States who have not yet done so to convey to the Secretary-General their views on this matter;

(c) To include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament on a regional scale".

46/ A/45/428.